SOUTH CAROLINA OUT. From One Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 19, 1860. The Convention that is to take Sea ... Carolina bedily out of the Union, having secoded from Columbia, because a few cases of small-pox are reported there, has arrived amongst us. Our city has been in a tubbub ever since it was known that the small-pox had proved too much for them. This worning the military were early on the alert, to give the valuant delegates a reception. * Precisely what hour they would come no one knew. On extraordinary occasions like the present the rickety railroad between this city and Columbia is of but small reliance. A little before 1 o'clock, however, the approach of the train was heralded, when the Marine Artillery commenced firing a salute of fifteen guns. The malitary who were to receive and escort the delegates commenced marching and counter-marching. and finally got themselves into a sourl with everybody, and everybody else got into a snarl with them. The amount of fussing equal to that which ensued on the arrival of the trans I do not remember to have seen. In the burly-burly so much did the delegates get mixed up that it was difficult to distinguish them from ordinary people. Cot. Raf 44, he of The Mercury, who wants to know wow the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE is, was particularly happy in doing all sorts of honor . have to express my obligations for sundr , little favors. I presume that the gallant Colc nel has read about entertaining angels unaware s. He might bave handed me over to the Vigilance Committee just as easily as to have done that particular little courtesy-had he only! gnown who I was. But he didn't, and so couldn't

Gen. Jamison, the President of f he Coaven tion, was escorted to the Mills Hous e, which was a presumptive escort of the ent ire body, the greater portion of whom scattered, and scampered like ordinary folks to find good rooms and the best dinners. The Mills Houses got the most of them-I mean delegates.

At 4 o'cleck the delegates as sembled in Institote liail as a deliberative bod y. In any other respect there is nothing partico darly imposing or impressive about the Convent non. I could not help thinking they were all great rebels intent on tearing down the best f jovernment ever devised by man, which, notwid astanding all the bad things that can be said . f it, and confessing everything said to be wone, nevertheless as Government that secures to the people individually and collectively, a sarger sum of happiness and prosperity than any other on the face of the globe; a Government which these men were de termines to destroy. Lt was something to behold this assem'olage of conspirators; to witness how coolly they went about their treasonous business as these h the blood, the trials, and the sufferings of the Revolution, as though the growth and experience of seventy-seven years, almost to a day, since Washington resigned his commission at Au names is; as though the welfare of thirty mulion of prorple, and the hopes of mankind throughout the tyend, were as nothing compared with in sans schemes to which the lenders had committed the small State of South Carolina, with a white, population of less than three hundred I could not belo asking myself whether there does not reside in the Constitution end the laws, in the Federal arm, the right and the might to save the country and the wech aroun these desperate conspirators ! Had your correspondent yielded to his feelings at the m ment, it is highly probable that he would have coose nearer being hanged than they will ever come, though it is his sincere conviction that they are the blackest sort of traitors, and should in the shortest possible process be dealt with accordingly. [Mem .- If the editor of The Mer cary feels inclined to take exception to this last observation, he is privileged to hand me over to the Vigitance Committee-if he can find me.]

The telegraph will report to you the proceed ings. I must say, however, that, although I have seen a good many bodies which pretended to be governed by parliamentary law, I never yet beheld one so utterly ignorant of that law, or so little disposed to observe it, as this. This may be pect that to Secession Conventions.

Although the Convention will, no doubt, to-morrow, or next day, adopt the Orain ance of Sece tsion, a majority of the delegates are impressed with the magnitude of the work. and perceive how poorly prepared the State is to get along on he r own book. There is neither an army per pavy to protect her; not the shadow of a substitute for the general Postal system; no provision whates by for raising revenue, notwithstanding the State is about to seed millions where thousands were enough before. Men cannot discuss these things, or cheat their judgments if they would.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20 .- The adoption of the Secession Ordinance is promised before the Convention adjourns to-day. The leaders evince the energy of desperation. Many desire to take time But the leaders day that three days have already elapsed, which is twice as long as they intended. They say if a week is conceded a month will be taken, and the whole thing endangered. So it has been resolved to put the thing through to-day.

Half-past One, p. m .- It has been done. But the manner was like a threat futilled rather than a duty performed. Nothing could be clearer than this. There was no real heart in the applause; the true ring was not there. Indeed, the delegates were startled rather than pleased at what they had done. They immediately set to inquiring of one, another what they could do to save the State from anarchy. They are in a quantary about clearing vessels. The impression is that the collector will continue to issue clearances as before, till the Legislature or the Convention itself shall have ordained otherwise; that the Postmasters will continge to do as they have been doing, and at first-hand hereafter, henceforth and forever, that for some Jane yet the Ordinance will be little more than parchment.

There is to be a joy fication to-night. Among those who have hern procuised a spree in takin, Fort Moultrie, I hear omin one questions an threats. They want to know when their fan i to begin. Were it not for the fact that everybody and everything has been by aight under .. military despotism, it would be distinuit to re strain the mob from making a descent an Sulli van's Island to-night.

Preparations for attack and defense still co o as vigorously as ever. Commissioners will be in Washington within less than a week to negotiate for the surrender of the forts. If they do not get a favorable answer, there will be no further delay of the attack, but it will be made at once. gate. Here are a few planofortes, unpretending selfish, mean, and cowardly, but I did not think even | England.

some such treason as that.

FROM GEORGIA. From Our Special Correspondent ROME, GA., De c. 18, 1860.

Without being absurdly fan iful, one might represent the present disunior, excitement by the symbol of a comet whoe, feverish head is at Washington, and the bat eful light of whose train spreads itself over the South, penetrating to every hole in the darkest slave-buts, ominously filuminating the most dismal swamp. Without knowledge from personal observation, no man could be-Leve one who should tell him of the universal discussion , which goes on. The moment he leaves the Federal Capital, the buzz commences, and nothing else is to be heard. On the steamer down to be Potemae, in the railway train, where red he A stoves, peanuts, rinds of erange, tebaccojuice, boots, whiskey, each gives forth an individe all smell before uniting into that measmatic pb enomenon, the atmosphere inside an American d cam-car: in the poise comribuses which take the traveler over the ugly breaks in his route; in the

cold eating-houses, while bolting fried chicken and damp corn bread; in the bar-rooms, where again the red-hot stove becomes the target for tokacco practice; at the little way-side night stations, picturesque with blazing torches and groups of the ever deamatic negro; everywhere, in fine, gain I say, is to be heard discussion upon the only topic of the present day-Secession.

Any two men who choose to talk together i an audible wice will have a circle of histeners in a moment, and every sentiment will be promptly weighed, and it's convinences, according to the stand ard of prevailing public opinion, as promptly decofeed on. You see at once that on this subject erry person has ideas of some sort, and that his grougest feelings are aroused. One curious piece of evidence on this point is furnished by a large dealer in tobacco; he says that he has sold more of the weed for chewing within the last two months than in any six months before, accounting for the difference by the well known fact that in moments of mental disturbance the tobacco-chewer eats inordinately of his favorite narcotic. On one of the South Carolina railroads, the other day, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Porcher Miles of South Carolina were journeying together; talking in a low tone, they could not be heard at any distance, and before they had been ten minutes in the car. on one pretext or other, all equally transparent, half of its male occupants had clustered about the burly Georgian and the subtler looking mem ber from the Kattlesnake State, and with ears erect, heads outstretched, and mouths open, were striving to catch the portentous words of such wisdom as might chance to be in the rather noto-

Speaking of the member of Congress, as he assed along he had the opportunity of seeing a huge locomotive engine bearing his name, W. Porcher Miles, standing upon a side-track and appropriately decorated with the badge of disunien; one could not help noticing that, although the machine made a tremendous bluster and puffing when it started, it drew but as empty train of cars after it.

Another incident of travel was the entrance into the car of a delegation on their way to the Columbia Convention; at one of the stations on the route, a man, evidently a worker with his own hands, came to the window where he saw one of his townsmen scated and said to him, al most with an agony of supplication, " Now, Mr. Dozier, do not come home without putting us out so far that we can't never get back again.

This leads me to say, once more, as has been repeatedly said by most letter-writers, that if the Ordinance of Secession has not already been passed by the Convention, it will be within a few hours, and that the loud voice of the people is in avor of it. There is, nevertheless, a very large number of South Carolinians who are not Seces sionists, so far as any expression of their sentiments is concerned, though, they might as well be Abolitionists; for their lives would not be said should they give utterance to their thoughts, and even silence is a sufficient ground for suspicion. I heard one man, who was clearly a person of some importance in his town, and who was not an ignorant fellow, say as calmly as is possible for the fire-eater, that he would have the dagger of assassination employed against these Unionists, and that, in his opinion, it would come to that before tranquelity could reign.

Here in Georgia there is more moderation than could have been expected. The elections of delegates to the Convention will make some local excitements, bringing out the most violent talkers in favor of Secession, and it now looks as if the Disunionists might pack the Convention. Parades of minute-men are going on with much spirit, and meetings of greater or less magnitude are daily held. Howell Cobb is to speak in Bibb County on the 20th. But there is an increasing conservative feeling, and, though a brilliant new banner, kung across the broad street of Augusta, preclaims that, "Georgia, the Empire State of the South, Resumes Her Sovereignty," the pecple do not seem quite decided on that head yet. But concerning this, and the Planters' Fair, now in progress at Macon, future letters must speak.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 19, 1860. "Direct, Trade," is the legend inscribed on a broad banner marking the grounds occupied by the Fair of the Cotton-Planters' Convention now going on in Macon, in this State. The too captions passenger might object to the wanton waste of that point in punctuation known as the peried, but this slip is of little account compared with the grandeur of the mighty project which the banner unfolds. For a long time, the hobby of direct trade between the South and Europe has ambled and galloped and tretted and walked under its numerous riders, governed by their zeal and the state of the people's feeling touching the matter. Now, however, that the South is about to open her own shop, and deal it becomes interesting to see what she will offer beyond the stople products of her soil; accordingly, the Planters' Fair, some time ago projected, assumes an importance which it would never have had under serener political skies.

The Fair has now been in progress for ten days. It is held in a field on the outskirts of the town, and covers a modest bit of ground. Looking carefully at the entire array, and forming a deliberate and candid opinion, I should say Nat it holds a rank somewhere between a town market-day show and a county agricultural fair at the North. Making a mental review of the artich's ahibited, and vouching for securacy only in Ker eral features, I will look with you into the first building we see after passing the

are specimens of female needlework in the profusion and variety peculiar to such wares, and quit equal to similar articles seen elsewhere. dome cases of fancy millinery are very beautif at though probably not to be purchased at secosion prices; these are made in Macon. There are a few, a very few, specimens of cheap clo'As, ginghams, and prints, from Savannah, I believe, Ambrotypes, and the whole family of this branch of art, are contributed by a local operator. A variety "Oil Paintings," some of them by young ladies and some by men, 'are to be seen; it would be cruel to say much ribout these; it is perhaps well that the hope of the South is not bound up in her artists, amageur or professional. It was not sutil I looked upon these works that I cenid understand, what I had before wonderingly noticed, the appearance of deep dejection, amounting almost to pain, which the people wore as they passed out of that building. They had seen the "Oil Paintings!"

We find also a small invoice of fancy glassware, directly imported, as the card somewhat exultantly declares. You have east an occasional chance upon the basket in which the wandering Israelite of New-York bears the cheap crockery he hopes to barter for trowsers and waistcoats; you will recall to your memory that basket and its contents, you will have a tolerably faithful picture of the goods in the Macon Fair. Some very elegant bair-work by a Sicilian lady, (at least her name implies the country alluded to), a few shawls and toys of direct importation, a perpetual festoon overhead of women's work, ome coats and other made garments from Baltimore tailor, a number of military bats and care, and a safe assortment of "Southern Books," bring us to the door again. These "Southern Bocks" deserve a word: the Bible is there, as are also some carefully expurgated hymn-books; but when we have left these volumes, striking into the realms of profane literature, what a desert stretches before us! Southern novels, by popular authoresses." Poems of the South, "talented poetesses." All sorts of dreary rubbish in black muslin, but all very sound on the Slavery question. Heaven help the poor little Southern boy or girl who desires an entertaining book to read, and into whose hand is put one of the painfully slow works exposed in the Macon Fair !

Several carriages and carts are outside, made by a Macon chariot-builder. A large number of agricultural implements, intended principally for use on cotton plantations, attract many spectators. Specimens of cotton, corn, peas and beans, baif a dozen oranges, as many apples, some jars of fine-looking butter, a stationary steam-engine or two, occupy a second building. Passing again outside, we find more agricultural implements, including pumps and various machines for the application of horse-power to farm work. Around the grounds are built stalls for stock. Some of these are occupied, more are vacant, though it is supposed that all will be full before the Fair is concluded. The cows and bulls are of good breeds, but rather poor looking; their owner accounts for this by stating that the distance from which they were brought was too great to allow them all the beauty to which their pedigrees entitled them. The horses, only a few, are finelooking animals, remarkable for elegance. They could not be called Southern productions, however, their sires being from the North.

A third building contains more machinery, ton-gins and the like, several cook-stoves, models of different kinds, and quite a large assortment of furniture; this last of the cheapest quality and most common styles. In a fourth building are cutlery and glassware in great variety, the latter being imported by a Belgian company; these wares are all excellent, precisely similar to what would be found in a second-rate skop in New-York.

Such, very rapidly and imperfectly sketched, are the principal features of the Fair of the Cotton Planters' Convention. Many articles of course have not mentioned, but the chief ones are alluded to. The specimens of elegant work, wrought by women, were not to be easily surpassed. The implements for use in the preparation of cotton for the market were probably all that could be desired. All the other manufactured articles were most palpably inferior to very poor work in the same line done at the North. The imported wares were lacking in the variety of a first-class establishment, and it is probable the prices would not favorably compare with those of the North. However, as one or two of the planters rather lugubriously remarked, it is very well for a beginning.

The Fair brings a large crowd of strangers into the town, though not nearly so many as was expected. Whereat the hotel-keepers and they who anticipated heavy gains from the rent of parrow beds mourn. Of the talk heard touching the great topic of secession I will write on another day. But I must not forget to mention that, very appropriately, among the Southern productions on exhibition and sale, a few likely negroes are catalogued. At least we infer this from the fact that in the auction sales advertised for the end of the Fair, various lots of slaves are to be put up, along with Kentucky kine, horses, and other cattle.

A KENTUCKIAN ON CALEB CUSHING. Carrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Mason Co., Ky., Dec. 12, 1860.

I A hink you have some men at the North far more to blame for the ruin that seems impending than anybody at the South, however bad they may be. Who, for instance , at the South has ever uttered such charges apping the Free States as Caleb Cushing has just uttered ? Among other accesstions I find this in his late speech at Newburyport:

"The North had got to be utterly lost to all sense of truth or fulsehood, sight," or wrong, and everything good gave way before semieless sympa thy with black men to such a degree that to stead property, INCIDA TO EXPERIENTIAN, RAPINE and, MURDER, were everyday at able."

Now, if this were true, would you blame the South for severing her connection with the North at any cost and at every haza rd?

And this speech with its flagitious charges against the people of the Free & tates, is thrown broadcast throughout the South, and a bounded will believe them true, Let me speak in bet 'alf of the Slave States in one respect to their credit: Had one among them got up nd uttered such unmitiga ted, felonious slanders against his neighbors as this man \ ushing has done against his. they would have horsewhips ed him within an inch of his villsinous life. That Caleb Cushing escaped summary chastisement is proof that his slanders are disregarded at home where he is known, or that the people of Newburyport are immeasurably lacking in a proper sense of

In all my reading, I have never yet met with anything quite so diabolical as this; and that there should be a man living that could, in broad daylight, and in the face of what is occurring, beich forth such words of malignant falsehood, is not the least of the remarkable things now before us. I knew Cushing was heartless,

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT. Will they be ordered to surrender? We hear of and fair instruments, made at Baltimore. There he and found such a depth of infamy. Of all men in a time and for such a purpose surpasses all others in

Again and again has this speech of Coshing's been thrust in my face by the disunionists when I have maintained the general conservative feeling in the North, and that there was no just cause for the apprehension of danger to the South expressed. And what can we say to such things? Don't you see how they weaken our hands, unmitigated falseboods though they be, and very often known to be such by the very persons most dustrious in circulating them? For my part, no punishment would be too severe for the utterer of such inflammable slanders, and it is a burning shame that you cernit him to spit out his venom wholly annolested. If such an incendiary was caught here, my word for it, we would put such a mark upon him as would forever revent his looking an honest man in the face. We ould take all the venom from his fangs, and that is what the citizens of Massachusetts ought to do with KENTUCKY.

ROUGH TRAVEL FOR NORTHERNERS. orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

IN THE CARS GOING NORTH, Dec. 12, 1860. The following account of my experience in the outh may be of interest to your readers, and will show every Northerner what they may expect upon visiting that section. I am a physician, and have traveled to a great extent, but, never in my whole life, have I met with such treatment as at this time. My sympathics have always been with the South, but now I have had

ufficient came to change them.

The facts in my case are these: I arrived in Wilnington on the 9th, and put up at a first-class hotel, where I registered my name, placing my residence in a Southern city. In the evening, several parties were seated in the office of the botel. The subject which her were ventilating, was the all-prevailing topic cession. I carefully avoided entering into conversaion, and gave no cause for suspecting that I was n

I was listening very attentively, when I was suddendrawn from my reverie by hearing my name proonneed by a man who at that moment entered the door. He requested me to step out a moment, when he began to question me of my whereabouts. But I could give no satisfaction, and he desired me to show my bonds. If I had none, he said he should be under the necessity of requiring me to leave the place. Of ourse, I could give none. But that which excited my curiosity was, why he fastened suspicion on me-but e mystery was soon explained. I had, at a former ime, placed my name and place of residence on the ottem of my trunk; one of the Vigilance Committee ad seen it at the depot, and had watched me very intently. It was only by the aid of the landlord of the otel that I was kept until morning. The desire of the earty who came with the summons was to march me ound all night. But I slept unmolested until morning when I was escorted around the city amid the jeers and ests of the crowd, with a stone or some other missile ecasionally thrown at me. My trunk was stolen, and return about \$100 out of pocket, and a sad but a iser man. I advise all to keep away from those bloodthirsty devils, as no man can travel safely in the Southern States without bonds, and those are obtainable only by three witnesses residents of the place, who vill swear to you. This is written on board the cars, but I shall not send it until I arrive among human Dr. G. MELLEN of Lowell, Mass.

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER. "Occasional, ' the usually well informed Wash-

ington correspondent of The Press (Philadelphia), writes as follows: "Some weeks ago, I intimated that it was the purpose of the

Dissuments to seize the Federal Capital. This suggestion was derided by some, but we are now on the ave of the fulfillment of derided by some, but we are now on the wwo of the infinite and in the prophecy. In the South American States, and particularly in Maxico, after a popular election has decided one way, the defeated party has resorted to arms, and occupied the leading cities. I have no doubt that a similar outrage is contempisted by the Disunfocialets. Indeed, The Bitchmond Enquirer, the organ of ov. Wise, not more than four days ago, recommended that Nashington should be occupied by the Disunion forces. To this Nashington should be occupied by the Phashach Process and Findly, the Commissioner from Mississippi, visited Margand; and, alter being rebuled and rejected by Gov. Hicks, pro. ceded to Baltimore, where to delivered a violent and freusonable peach. One of the most conservative men in that State, a states an of enlarged experience and ability, devoted to the Union informed me yesterday that he had little doubt that Mary-land, unless a counter sentiment could be roused at once, would enroll herself on the side of South Carolina. The purpose is to prevent the inauguration of Abraham coln, in the City of Washington, on the 4th of March.
This is openly around. Not ten days ago one of the most distinguished Southern Senaters coully informed a gentleman that
Mr. Lincoln would not dare to come here after the expiration of copied as the espital of the Southern Confederacy, and that for relief in this dark hour. Should Congress pass a force bill, he, by the declaration contained in his last annual message, is committed against executing it, and would, of course, refuse to affix his signature to it. His backers in the Senate and in the House have persistently resisted all attempts to inquire into his proceedings in regard to the public property in the South and one Senator based his opposition to such a resolution on the ground that the President was Commander in Chief, and that his recedings could not be invertigated. Meanwhile, all the maproceedings could not be investigated. Meanwhile, all the men in office here regard the present condition of things as the best manner of protracting their official torms. Every blow struck at the Union during Mr. Euchanan's Administration receives their ardent applicase. The assertion is every hour made that no Southern efficer in the army or navy will take arms against South Carolina or any secoding State; and great stress is laid upon the fact that the present commander of fortress Mouroe is heart and soul with Gov. Wise and the minute men of Virginia."

NO COMPROMISE.

The Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, M. C. from western Massachusetts, in answer to the inquiries of an anxious constituent, waites from Washington as follows:

. . "The heavens are indeed black and an earfu orm is gothering. On whose heads it will first break, the God of the storm only can tell. I see no way that either North at its awfut and inevitable consequences, I trust that I shall no be either tempted or frightened from the path of duty, which seep's plain, straight, and self-litumined smid all this darkness. we had no part or lot in bringing the nation into this peril. O the contrary, I have done what in me lies to rescue the Constitution and the Union from the construction and promitation that have brought rain to our very doors. And, now that the yawning jews of destruction have been opened, I am called upon to betray both the Constitution and the Union, turn traitor and plunge in, lest, if I do not, some one size will. On the heads of traiters let the doom of traiters rest. I pray God that this awful catastrophe may be averted. I pray Him too that he may give me wisdom and strength for this my day-and for a disposition and a willingness to make any sacrifice for my Country save honor. Discomfiture, disgrace, destruction wait on timidity, mes only through moderation, calmness, and firmness-tripl sole the ship may, in God's Providence, yet ride out this storm and enter a peaceful harbor with the stars and stripes still flor

OFFICIAL FAREWELL OF GEN. Cass .- On Wednesday Judge Black entered upon his duties as Secretary of State. Gen. Cass introduced his successor to each of the clerks of the Department, and then briefly addressed them:

" Permit me, gentlemen," he said, " to return my thanks to all of you for your good conduct and the able manner in which you have discharged your duties for the whole period in which I have been associated with you in this Department, and to express my conviction that when my friend and successor, to whom I have gust presented you, retires from office, he will have equal onose to be satisfied with you. And now permit ne to take each of you by the hand and wish you all prosterity hereafter."

The score was quite affecting.

The London correspondent of The New-Orlean Delta says there is talk in England of permitting the Prince of Wales to break through the line of blood royal marriages and seek a lady to chare the throne th him, wherever be lists. The match with Prussis a broken off, and the chances for an advantageous may ch with royalty being very few, the non-blood royal way have the privilege of furnishing a Qu wn for FOREFATHERS' DAY.

BANQUET AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

NEW-ENGLAND FOR THE UNION.

SPEECHES

BY WM. M. EVARTS, ROSWELL C. INTCHCOCK, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, RICHARD H. DANA, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, THE REPRESENTA-TIVES OF THE ST. GEORGE'S, ST. ANDREW'S. ST. PATRICK'S AND OLD DOMINION SOCIE-TIES, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, EDWARDS PIERRE-PONT, GEO, W. BLUNT, JUDGE BALCOMB AND WM. II. SEWARD.

LETTERS

FROM JA". EUCHANAN, W.M. H. SEWARD, JOHN MINOR BOTTS AND LORD LYONS.

The 246th anniversary of the landing on Plymouth Rock was celebrated on Saturday evening by the Naw-England Society, as is their wont, by a dinner at trut old Flymouth Inn, the Aster House. It was one of the mest remarkable meetings ever held by the Sons of New-England in this city.

At noon the Society held its annual meeting, and

At noon the Society held its annual meeting, and elected the following officers for the year eneming: President WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
First Free-President-Henry A. Buribet: Second Vice-President-Charges A. Stetson.
Connectors-Edwin D. Morgan, Wm. Cartis Noyes, Wm. N. Blakenon, Sact. Stetsons.
Annual Councilors- to Grand Lockwood, Edwin J. Brown, George S. Reppictson, Nathantel Hayden, Simon Draget, John W. Guiney, Sannel L. M. Barlow, Joseph H. Choate.

Secretary-L. P. Hobbard

The dinner, which commenced at 61 o'clock, sustained the reputation which was earned for the Astor Tavern by the Second Vice-President of the Society in years past. A special and fantastic folding of napkins r the principal table, representative of a Bible for the Chaplein, of a Prince of Wales Feather for the St. George's Society, of a thietle and shannock for the Scotch and Irish Societies, a pipe for the St. Nicholas, and the like, provoked much merriment and calls for the author, Mr. Barber. There were also many ilkastrative orangental pieces.

The Rev. Mr. PROTHINGHAM (Unitarian) said grace and returned thanks.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, who presided, thanked the gentlemen of the society for reelecting him President, and congratulated them on its general prosperity. The number of its members he said, remained very nearly, though not quite as large as it had ever been, and its financial condition was satisfactory. He reminded the financial condition was satisfactory. He reminded the members that but \$250 of the contribution of \$1000 for the members that by young the members of \$1000 for the members at Prymonth, had as yet been collected. He believed that at no time had we felt more confidence in the spirit and prisciples of our unestors than we did now. [Clears]. It was now 240 years since the first footstep was planted on the rock of Plymoth of that unjectic power, which with uninterrupted and unimpeded carrier had marched across the continent and made their descendants lack out seaward now. function condition was satisfactory. He reiminded the members that but \$2.50 of the contribution of \$10.50 to the menument at Psymonth, and as yet been collected. He believed that at no time had we felt more confidence in the spirit and principles of our miserosts than we did now. (Cheers). It was now 250 years since the first footstep was planted on the rock of Plymoth of that a specific power, which with uninterrupted and unimpeded carrier had marched across the continuation and made thair descendants bok out seaward upon a setting sun as tre Pligrins did seaward upon the ricing sun. Alphabates! It had widened from the marcov strip of New-England soil till it was confined on one ride only by the firm structure of English power and on the other by the crambing anarchise of Mexico. Mr. Evarts spoke of the great change in material circumstances which had wrought since our ascestors stood upon this continent in the face of a desert, and in the face of savaga men, with nothing, literalphose were the Christian faith, the principles of a desert, and in the face of savaga men, with nothing, literalphose were the Christian faith, the principles of the forumes and were given as a cidin, as pour moores, that was greatest when he was master of his own fortune. (Cheers). Hew should we account to the great than in the than one of the continent of personal manifood which taught that man was greater than his circumstances and was greatest when he was master of this own fortune. (Cheers). Hew should we account to the large that it creamstances and was greater when he was master of his own fortune. (Cheers). Hew should we account to the large first had been continued on the propose of the

With years a bould gut our round this day How love should keep their memories brig How wide a realm their sons should awa "The Pilgrim Fathers" was sung by Mr. CARP, and

2. The President of the United States. Faint applause, although in giving it the President

Faint applaine, although in giving it the President said it was "to be received with the customorary loader." Three cheers were given with much deliberation, and the following letter was read:

Washington, D. C. Dec. 11, 1899.

Draw Sir: I have your favor of the 27th alt., on behalf of the Committee of Arrengements of the New Angland Society of New York, Invitig met odine with that Society at the Aster House on the 22d last.

My official daties will demand my constant processe in this city during the current seesion of Congress—and I must, therefore, torey the pleasance I should otherwise have had in accepting the invitation of the Society.

These receive for yourself and for the Committee you represent, my thanks for the coursey extended to me and my usest wishes for the prosperity of the Association, collectively and individually.

Very respectfully yours.

S. N. STREBINS, eq., Chairman, &c.

S. N. STREEINS, esq., Chairman, &c. 3. The treyener of the State of New-York.

2. The Governor of the State of New-York.

Enthuriastic applause and waving of papkins. The following telegraph was then read:

The New-Logiand Society of Montreal to the New-England Society of New-Lock, greeting: We congratulate our sister Society on the return of another anniversary. As the kindred these within him as together in analy and relawiship can never on broken, a may the conds that for eighty four years have bound broken, a may the conds that for eighty four years have bound

in peace and instruction of the following reply was sont:

To which the following reply was sont:

The New England Society of New-York to the New England Society of Montreal: Brothers we greet you and warmly respond to your patriotic sentiments; let brotherly love prevails and all is

to your particule semiments; let brotherly love prevails and all is lope and paste.

4. The American Union—the great trust which we hold for succeeding ages. The love of it is still appermont in the hearts of the per pic. This love of the whole people for the whole country will overwhelm all discontents and disastections of all parts and of all parts and declare, with a voice which all must hear and cleey. The limin must and shall be preserved!

The appliance and cheering white followed shook the rafters of the clid tavern. Mr. Stetson called for three cheers for the American Umon and three times three voices when the residence with when the entire

were given with a tremendous will, when the entire assembling joined in singing the Star Spangled Banner. The Fresident stated that they had expected to have

The Freedens stated that they had expected to have had the pleasure of listening in response to this sentiment to Gov. Banks of Mins., and Mr. John M. Botta of Va. [Applause.] He, however, was able to read from the following letter:

DEAR SIR: When I suswered your kind letter of invitation on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, to disa with the New England So lary on the Zell act, I entertained strong k-pes that it would be in my power to attend. Yesterday I received another letter from our friend, Mr. Steuon renewing the invitation, and urging its acceptance, that we might commune together on the continion of the netter, but I cannot leave home, and deeply regret the necessity which compels me to decline it. I feel that I have been singularly anfortunate in never maying had it he my power to sceept any one of the numerous invitations to these Figulan meetings with which have been nonored; but necessity has no law, and I must submit. One thing that reconciles me to the disapplintness is, that while our country is in its present distracted and diseased condition. I am in no mood, and have no heart for festivities of any seri. Yet has to celerise the sanding of the Friging Fathers, and to keep alive a grateful recollection of the tries, the bardships, the sufferings and services they endured in basis of the great blessings of the freed im of concetence and freedom of speech; which through the mighty deeds of their descendants, pour faithers, which the recovered to you and to yet as a common protection of the freedom of are fathers, where executed to you and to yet as a common protection of the feels.

stance of the North, to determine the questions, and time for delay.

I have given abundant proof that I do not sympathize with Scuth Carolina in her rath and impeteous action. If she is de-termined to co, let us do all that men can do to prevent any other State from tellowing her per actions example. She does not de-sire to be of us, nor not us, nor among us. She does not seek to she to be of us, nor not us, nor among us. She does not pains of have her grievances redressed, and I would take no pains of have her grievances redressed, and of the pass out because she redress them as far as she is concerned. She goes out becomes the has no wish to term in in, but it is not so with the other disaffected States. They can be retained, and retained with honor to them selves and to you.

You'll tell me that, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to force Slavery into the Territory of Assues,

goeral interservace of their citizens with the subject of Sievery in the States, have doing goest wrong to the State. Both hims of the state of the States in the States in the state of the States in the state of the state of the state of the state in the state in the state of the state of the state in the state where there is a state of the state of the

in which has that, it this dame was fainted and not concluded it would unamately head to the present disastrous condition of this as a few that it is not time to inquire who throw the first state of which extion is most to bisner; this is not time for travalous and delianted and who accept indules is in the few travalous and delianted and who accept indules is in the few travalous and delianted and who accept indules is not the few travalous and the fortunes of millions at bound, and of mankind over a large portion of the world, is in the bailmos, and mankind over a large portion of the world, is in the bailmos, and mankind over a large portion of the world, is in the bailmos, and mankind over a large portion of the world, is in the bailmos, and mankind over a large portion of the world, is in the bailmos, and mankind over a large portion of the world, is in the bailmos, and and ended the clave branch of prediction in sometimes to the past, which was not between a goins.

Whichever, just's let be most forward and active in alone must for the past, which was the larger since of regulation for wand, used the safety of your just and force of accent to freedom and to the forther past, which was the larger since of regulation for wand, used to the past of the past of the past party, bow to come has power. You are in no dagger of laving party, bow to come has power, you are in no dagger of laving party, bow to come has power. You are in or dagger of laving party, bow to come has power, you are in no dagger of laving party, bow to come has power. You are in or of any party, bow to come has power you can afford not only to be just, but the general exception, you have not party and not only to be just, but the general exception, you have not party and not only to be just, but the general exception would party the party of the pa

So far as the Pre-tieut of the United States and his late Attor-

Softer as the President of the United States and his late Attorms of General new Secretary of State, are concerned, the citadel has already been suitendered, the right to prevent any one State from brooking up the earlie Confederacy has been desited, and it is capacited that Seath Carolina, p. fitting by this unparalleled treathery to the rest of the States, will selve upon bort Montrie that her purposely been left in an aimost deserted and helpiese condition. What dissections consequences may result from this weeklines and cowardice on the part of the Government, time alone can determine, but if civil war shall be forced upon us, with all is attendant evins, let the friends of the Union hast put the medice entirely in the right, is every particular; let no just ground of complaint exist against them—do all they can to prevent strife, then act on the defensive; but act with a vigor that will make their elembes respect them.

I am, with great respect, your obd't servant.

S. N. Sterring, eq., Chairman.

The schools and churches of New England.

The stul born strength of Filgrim Rock.
And still naturalize, with mider laws.
And clearer light, the good old gause.
Nor heeds the skeptics' puny hands,
While near her wchool the church spire stands;
Nor fears the blinded bigot's rule.
While near the church-spire stands the school?

[Loud appl.]

The Rev. Dr. Hirchcock responded. After a hu The Rev. Dr. Hitchcock responded. After a humorous commencement, event ded the assemblage that when the New-England States were chartered, they occupied a strip of land between the fortieth and forty-eighth parallels of latitude, belong the continent from the Athantic to the Pacific. This was, he said, a propletic forestadowing of Yankeedom; this strip of country was row peopled with Yankees. And from one-fourth to one-third of the working force of the constitution of the working force of the constitution of the working force were asset to be constituted in the working force of the constitution of the working force were asset to the constitution of the working force were asset to be constituted to the working force were constituted to the working force were constituted to the working force were constituted to the working force of the constitution of the working force were constituted to the working force of the constitution of the working force of the constitution o the ent was Puritan, for it was only within thirty years that the new tide of immigration had been setting in. that the new tide of imnigration had been setting in. Yankeedom in history represented the true idea of the State. Cotton was not king; corn was not king: thought was king. [Loud applause]. This was the New-England idea; the root of the State was in ideas and not in material interests; and if our Government conmitted itself to the material theory of society, it would stagger into the very grave where lay rotting the carenesses of the old dead empires. [Loud cheers]. But he have the service of the old dead empires.

Dr. Hitchcock mentioned the characteristics of Asiatic, Greek and Roman civilization. We read Gibbon in vain to learn the secret of the decay of Roman Power. vain to learn the ecret of the decay of Roman Power. He thought one of the causes was an inherent defect in the Roman Constitution; Cæsar found only one million, but I 0,000,000 of people were fiving under the rule of Rome, and more than half of those were slaves, whose track blistered the surface of the Empire. [Applanae.] Unlike all the world before her, Rew-England, in history, had the significance, that ideas were the life of States, not the idea of the true only, not intelligence only, but faith in its largest sense—suit in truth, faith in right, with in leastly, and above all, faith in that Infinite Person, who gathered all these ideas into himself—faith in God. Therefore, we reverenced not the red school-house only, not the white-streed church only, but the school-house only not the white-streed church only but the school-house only the school-house only the school-house and the church. Let New-England have only ber church and she might become as bigoted as home; let her have only the school-house and when hight become as Rationalistic as Germany; he would n ight become as Kationalistic as Germany; he would not any here whether there was now a little too much of the red selecthouse in New-England, and rather too little of the white church; but the old idea of the Fathers was the church and the school-house side by side, to balance and to strengthen each other. Let us side, to balance and to strengthen each other. Let us carry there ideas with us across the continent and through the land. Ideas are the life of States. [Lond

6. The Courage and Constancy of our Forefathers—the best decitance of their Children. [Loud applause] 6. The Courses and Constancy of our interitance of their Children. [Loud applause] Mr. David Dubley Fire or responded, he spoke of the course and constancy of our fathers, and the especial necessity in these troublens times for its perpectal necessity in these troublens times for its perpe tratica and its vigorous activity in their sons with much significance. The Union, he said, was created much significance. The Union, he said, was created by the hand of God in fashioning the continent, a vacil substitute folicy, unstable will, uncertain purpose, the substitute folicy, unstable will, uncertain purpose, the substitution of the future to the present, the effort to get tid of present evils for the sake of present quiet, it ough they might lead to a temperary quiet, and lead to a greater disquiet hereafter. Not so did our ancesters think.

Trey thought there were some things worse than de feat, and among them was uncertain and inglerious leace. They never qualled before threats and they never ran away from danger. He concluded by a vivid description of the peril of the stap of State, and its safety if managed on the Puritan principles, and with the confident assertion that after the longost night, a:

natter how dark and tempestuoue, there comes at hast
n clear and tranquil morning.

7. The wandering some of New-England—They find a home on
every countent, and on all the islands of the sea; may they
everywhere be true to the steady victors of the original stock,
and keep the memory of their fathers green. [Applause.]
RICHARD H. DANA, jr., responded. After a playful
introduction, he said that the New-Englander found a